



From Old and New.  
President Madison and Mr. Swearingin.

President Madison was fond of telling the story of a visit made to him by one of his supporters. After some introductory discussion of the weather and the state of parties, the visitor explained to the President that he had called upon him to ask for the office of Chief Justice of the United States.

Mr. Madison was a little surprised, but with that ready tact which he had brought from his diplomatic experience, he concealed his astonishment. He took down the volume which contained the Constitution of the United States, and explained to this Mr. Swearingin—if that were his name—that the Judge had offered the tenure of good behavior, and that Judge Marshall, then the ornament of the bench, could not be removed to make place for him.

Mr. Swearingin received the announcement quietly; and, after a moment, said he thought he should like to be Secretary of State.

The President said that that was undoubtedly a place where a man could do good service to the country; but Mr. Monroe, like Mr. Swearingin and himself was a Virginian, and he did not like to remove him.

"Then," said Mr. Swearingin, "I will be Secretary of the Treasury."

Unfortunately, the President said, the present incumbent was necessary to conciliate Pennsylvania; and he could not remove him.

"Then," said Mr. Swearingin, "I think I will go abroad. I should like to go to France."

"Do you speak French," asked the President kindly.

"No, no; I speak nothing but Old Dominion English—good enough for me, Mr. President."

"Yes, yes; and for me. But I don't think it will do to send you to the Monseigneur, unless you can speak their language."

"Then I'll go to England."

"Ah, Mr. Swearingin! that will never do; King George might remember how often your mother snapped his rifle at Lord Cornwallis."

So Europe was exhausted, and Mr. Swearingin fell back on one and another collector-ship, naval office, district attorneyship, but for each application the astute President had his reply.

"I think, then, Mr. President, I will be postmaster at our office at home."

Mr. Madison had forgotten where that was, but, learning it was at Slave Creek, Four Corners, Botetourt County, Virginia, he sent for the register. Alas! it proved that the office was in the hands of one of Morgan's veterans. Impossible to remove him.

"Truly, Mr. Madison," said Mr. Swearingin, "I am obliged to you for your attention to my case. I see the difficulties that surround you. Now, seeing you cannot give me the chief justice's place, nor Mr. Monroe's, nor the Treasury, nor any of these others, don't you think you could give me a pair of old leather breeches?"

Mr. Madison thought he could—did better; gave him an order on his tailor for the breeches, and Mr. Swearingin, went happily on his way.

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FERTILIZERS.  
Georgia State Agricultural Society.

ATLANTA, GA., December 26, 1873.  
The following resolutions were passed by the Georgia State Agricultural Society, at the meeting in Athens, August, 1873, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Society is hereby directed to obtain samples of the fertilizers offered for sale in this State, and to forward the same by express, packed in a sealed package, to the President of the State College of Agriculture and the Medical Arts.

2. That the Secretary is directed to use every means to obtain a fair sample of fertilizers by taking portions from different packages not damaged by exposure. He is to number each package, and shall have, in his office, the number, with the name of the fertilizer which the number denotes, and the name of the party from whom it was obtained.

3. The Secretary shall have published, as far as possible, the results of the analysis of these fertilizers, with their commercial values, and their names corresponding to the numbers preserved in his office, as made at the laboratory of the State College of Agriculture and the Medical Arts. He shall also send a copy of the same to the Secretary of each society co-operating with the State Society, and shall obtain, if possible, general publicity of the same through the press of the State.

M. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.  
GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE  
AND THE MECHANIC ARTS.

ATLANTA, GA., December 17, 1873.

M. JOHNSTON, Secretary Georgia State Agricultural Society:

DEAR SIR—I herewith forward for the use of the Agricultural Society the report of Prof. H. C. White, on the commercial use of fertilizers. It will be seen that the tests adopted for determining the relative value of fertilizers are as follows:

Soluble phosphoric acid, per pound, 16¢ cents  
Insoluble phosphoric acid, per pound, 18¢ cents  
Potash, per pound, 12¢ cents.

In every fertilizer, both the commercial and agricultural value depend mainly upon the percentage of these constituents. It is necessary to consider others.

I would call especial attention to the following particulars in this report:

1. Those values are not assumed. They are the result of most careful examination in connection with a large correspondence with some of the principal chemists and manufacturers of fertilizers in the United States.

2. They are the book values of these articles delivered at Savannah. To determine the value at any city in Georgia, the freight from Savannah must be added.

3. They are not the agricultural values, but the commercial values. The kind of fertilizer needed by the planter depends on the character of the soil, the climate and the crop to which it is applied. These values will not determine what the planter needs, but will serve him as a guide in purchasing. As a general rule the agricultural value in manufactured fertilizers bears a close relation to the commercial value. And the planter who purchases a fertilizer at the value of the article from the analysis made in the laboratory of the State College, may be assured that he is paying now the market price of the fertilizer constituents, and when the selling price of any fertilizer differs greatly from the calculated value, he may, with reason, decline to purchase.

The State College has undertaken, for the benefit of planters, to analyze the principal fertilizers offered for sale in the State. The proposition was accepted by the State Society of Agriculture, and the duty of selecting and furnishing samples assigned to the Secretary.

The analysis will be made by Prof. White, as soon as possible after the reception of the samples, and the results with their commercial values attached, will be forwarded to you for publication for the general benefit of the agricultural community.

Very respectfully,

W. LEROY BROWN,  
President State College, etc.UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA,  
LABORATORY OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY,

ATHENS, GA., Dec. 16, 1873.

Prof. W. L. Brown, President Georgia State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

MY DEAR SIR—I have the honor to report that the chemical laboratory of the University of Georgia is now ready for the work upon commercial fertilizers, undertaken in accordance with the resolutions of the State Agricultural Society, passed at the late annual meeting held in Athens in August last.

By the terms of these resolutions, I am requested to furnish to the Secretary of the State Society analyses and statements of the commercial values of such samples of commercial fertilizers, as shall be submitted to me by him for examination.

The results of analyses shall be forwarded to the Secretary so soon after the receipt of the samples as they can be completed, and I beg at this time, before the publication of a work, to present a preliminary report on the important subject of the values of fertilizers, to state the values determined upon as proper for the several elements of fertility, and to discuss the reasons that have led to such determination.

VALUATION OF FERTILIZERS.

The value to the planter of an article used for the purpose of fertilization admits of no estimation.

1. As regards the good it will do his land and the increased return it will yield by its use, this may be termed an agricultural value, and is one appreciated by the planter only.

2. Regarding the price in money for which the article may be obtained in the markets of the world. This may be called a commercial value, and is the same to the planter as to all others who would wish to deal in the article.

These two values are separate and distinct, and bear no necessary relation whatever to each other. The agricultural value is one of diversity, and admits of no general rule by which it can be regulated, as the function of the soil to which the fertilizer is applied, upon the changes of season, and upon a variety of other circumstances, for which it is impossible to propose any general rule which will permit the determination of the commercial value.

The commercial value, however, does admit of an estimation. Such value of a manipulated fertilizer is directly dependent upon the value of the materials of which it is manufactured, *i.e.*, upon the price of the materials which can be had in the general market, proper allowance being made, of course, for cost of manipulation and a reasonable profit.

Allowing the above valuation for phosphoric acid, (insoluble), the mean value of nitrogen deduced from the analyses and price of fine ground bone before quoted is 30 cents per pound.

I am informed that the better forms of dried blood and manipulated slaughter-house refuse can be obtained at such prices as will yield nitrogen also at 30 cents per pound.

It is admitted that in purchasing a fertilizer, it is clearly possible to do so, with a closely close approximation to fairness for commercial value, and the estimation of the latter is what I conceive to be my duty.

The resolutions referred to above,

It is admitted that in purchasing a fertilizer, the planter does so to obtain a supply of one or more of the following articles, which

the teachings of science and practical experiments have shown to be especially fitted for purposes of fertilization, *viz.*:

Phosphoric Acid, soluble in water or otherwise.

Potash, soluble in water.

Nitrogen, in various forms, suited to assimilation by the plant.

Proteins, the agricultural value of which is measured by the relation of these ingredients to those to be fed to the plant, since these are the ingredients for whose sake the fertilizer is bought, its commercial value is necessarily dependent upon the number of pounds and the money value per pound of such that it contains. It would be unfair to require the planter to pay more for given quantities of these articles mixed under the name of a special fertilizer, than to obtain them for elsewhere (allowing for cost of mixing) and to guard against this unfairness will be the object of the work of this laboratory.

It must be remembered that the cheapest (in assayed money value) fertilizer is not always the best or cheapest (absolutely) for the planter's use. The requirements of each special case must determine this latter point. A given soil to produce a given crop may require a considerable amount of nitrogen (or instance) and little potash.

The value (or cultural) of the same fertilizer would evidently be very different in the two cases. What would pay handsomely in one might prove a bad investment in the other, though the same price were given in both cases.

The planter must determine for himself, from his peculiar condition and the published analyses, which fertilizer will best suit him; the assigned values will tell him whether he pays a fair or an unfair price for the article.

The prices of the substances enumerated above are, of course, different for different localities in the State, and liable to variation for the same locality at different times. The basis adopted in this present work will be for the season of 1873-74, and for cash payment in currency in Savannah, Georgia.

A fair valuation for other localities may, of course, be deduced by merely adding the freight from Savannah. Finally, it may be stated, that for the figures to be given below, nothing more is claimed than a tolerably close approximation to the truth, since it is manifestly impossible to establish anything like a definitely exact valuation.

I shall now proceed to discuss the estimation of values:

1. PHOSPHORIC ACID INSOLUBLE IN WATER.

The form in which this ingredient occurs in fertilizers is usually as a combination with lime, forming the so-called Bone Phosphate of Lime. Occasionally it is found (in the lower grade of fertilizers) combined with iron, but such combination is not recognized as a proper or legitimate source of fertilizing material.

The principal articles containing phosphoric acid are:

1. Fine ground bone made from bones and "South Carolina ground bone," obtained by finely grinding the fossiliferous phosphatic deposits of South Carolina.

"South Carolina Ground Bone," yielding from 28 to 30 per cent anhydrous phosphoric acid (guaranteed analysis) can be purchased in Savannah for \$30 per ton, (2,000 pounds) a price that would fix the value of the few good commercial fertilizers recognized as standards in the market would seem to confirm the opinion that it is, in every way, fair and equitable.

There is another combination of phosphoric acid with lime, that is not soluble in water, and yet is called the "insoluble" bone phosphate before mentioned. It differs from the first in being soluble in solutions of certain salts, *i.e.*, acids and alkalis.

This compound is present in some of the common fertilizers, but the exact mode of its formation therein is not, at this time, understood.

It is generally believed that it is produced by the *reversion* of a portion of the once soluble compound to this form insoluble in water. Hence this form of acid has been termed "Reduced Phosphoric Acid."

It seems tolerably clearly established that fertilizers do lose, in course of time, a portion of their soluble acid, and gain a corresponding amount of the "reduced" form. Therefore, since the "reduced" acid entailed at one time, the same cost a great deal more, it appears that it must have the same value (commercial) to the farmer as has been given to the latter. At any rate, I am unable, with our present knowledge of the "reduced" acid to arrive at any other conclusion than this, which is certainly fair to the manufacturer, and probably equally so to the planter.

I may here state, in recapitulation, the values determined upon for the elements of fertility mentioned, *viz.*:

Insoluble phosphoric acid ..... 5¢ cents per lb  
Soluble phosphoric acid ..... 10¢ cents per lb  
Potash ..... 6¢ cents per lb  
Nitrogen ..... 30 cents per lb

As to what values should be given to phosphoric acid in other combinations than with lime, to nitrogen in the forms of leather scrap, shoddy, etc., and to potash in certain insoluble salts, I am not prepared to decide, as the size and quality of the planter would probably not willingly purchase such substances. I shall, in the work entered upon, take no account of their presence.

Finally, it may be objected that no provision has been made for the presence in some fertilizers of such substances as common salt, plaster, etc., which have a certain value and are said to increase the agricultural value of the compound.

To this it may be remarked that the articles used in this way are generally so exceedingly low-priced that their presence would not affect, except to a very slight degree, the estimated value of the fertilizer.

Begging that you will transmit this to the Secretary of the agricultural society as an official paper of the State College, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. C. WHITE,  
Professor of Chemistry.

\* No opinion is expressed here as to the relative agricultural values of "reduced" and "soluble" phosphoric acid. Some practical experiments have indicated that in this respect the "reduced" is of equal value with the soluble.

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## THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

## DEFIES REFUTATION

To Lawmen.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to the *Constitution* by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we can not undertake either to return or preserve.

## ATLANTA SOUTHERN GEORGIA PUBLISHING CO.

WANT Agents for the Pictorial Home Bible, (with Concordance, Bible History, Analysis, Classified Bible Dictionary, Patent Adjustable Photograph Album, 500 Illustrations, etc., the colored and black and white, the Standard of the World, Woman's Home Book of Health, Golden State, etc., Bible canvassing agent free.

ATLANTA:

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1873.

## Brevities.

Local fairs are fashionable this winter for evening dress.

John Hay says "tis an advantage to know how to spell correctly, unless one is an American humorist."

There are 6,178 miles of railroad in this country, against 66,000 in all the States of Europe combined.

Baltimore has a population, according to police statistics, of 362,953, twenty thousand more than in 1870.

A Maine gentleman refused to get up and light a fire, and his wife said she wouldn't, and they remained in bed thirty-six hours.

Mrs. Agassiz will probably publish a biography of her husband, a work which she began some years since.

The original manuscript of Bret Harte's "Heathen Chinee," has been presented to the archaeological collection of the University of California.

A Topoka girl has left, a quarter of a million dollars by her uncle, and now all through train stops.

Blondie is getting to be as bad as Homer. There are nine of him walking ropes around this terrestrial ball at present.

The fete of St. Catherine was recently observed with much spirit in France. This saint, as is known, is prayed to by young girls who desire to be speedily married.

What was intended for a mock marriage at a Fund du Lac evening party, has been found to be a legal one, and the fancy pair had matches compelled to make the best of it.

Ramino's father was P. D. Baxton, first an officer in the French army, and then a Lieutenant-General in that of Russia. He died in 1858, in his 80th year, and is buried in the famous cemetery of Montmartre, Paris.

Judge Neeson, of New York, recently deceased, was on the bench forty-one years—serving in three courts. His services as Judge, in point of time, were without parallel in the country or in England.

The error in the line of the Mont Constitution when the headings were brought together, was half a yard, or about an inch to every thousand feet, while at the House, the whole variation was nine-sixteenths of an inch, or less than one-sixteenth to the thousand feet.

Snow birds are esteemed a great delicacy in Nevada, where the Indians shoot them with bows and arrows. These birds, though small, are exceedingly plump, and seven or eight of them skewered on a cambric needle and broiled on a thumbful of coal make a delicious morsel.

These things happen sometimes outside of novels. Miss Heimstoller hung herself the other day at Covington, Va., because her stern father refused to let her marry a young man, who agreed to hang himself simultaneously, and then, in the meanest manner, hacked out.

The Duchess of Asta, the wife of Almaviva, late King of Spain, is very ill. When she left Madrid in haste, she was, in traveling across Spain, exposed to the cold January weather, and the seeds of consumption were sown, which, it is feared, will prove fatal to her.

The articles left by passengers in the English railroad cars are very numerous in the course of a year, and with those which remain unclaimed, are annually sold for the benefit of the employees of the company. At a recent sale of this kind there were 11,088 umbrellas, 1,156 sandwiches, and 132 walking sticks, not to mention various articles of clothing.

The King of Siam having attained his legal majority upon the 25th of September last, returned to the monastery of Buri-ratnam, to become a priest according to the Siamese at least custom. His Majesty returned on the 10th of October to receive his royal prerogative, and was crowned in Bangkok upon the 18th of October.

The Comte de Chambord, says the Paris Union, his official organ, was recently in Paris for two weeks. He expected to be called for and was determined to ready. Other authorities say that the Comte was with difficulty persuaded from an intention to present himself before the Assembly, and say to it, "I am the King."

In the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico there are only seven Americans, and the committees on Indian affairs are composed entirely of Mexicans. The speeches are made in Spanish, and all proceedings in both Houses are conducted through the medium of that language. The bills are drawn up in English and translated into Spanish. The clerks of the Legislature act as interpreters.

The Detroit Post tells a story of three men who, during last month, penetrated Cheboygan county for the purpose of locating a claim. They lost their compass, could find no game, ate their dog and nearly starved, got caught in a terrible storm, and upon reaching an inhabited but desolate farm that the farm in Cheboygan county is not desirable as a winter residence.

The United States Marshal has printed a complete list of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co., with the amounts claimed. The following is a summary of the different classes of obligations, with number and amount:

Number.	Amount.
Philadelphia House	1,437
New York house	753
Washington house	784
Secured Liabilities	667,689.93
Philadelphia house	17
New York house	2
Total	3,993

Water has a high value in Colorado. The Greeley Tribune of the State, says that while immigrants can secure an immense area of land at a small cost, only two parts of it are near water rights can be cultivated. In the Greeley colony there are no water rights which can be bought. Water to cover eighty acres during the whole season is said to be worth \$200, and the sum of \$180 has been paid for a share of water rights, the share not furnishing more than water enough for twenty years. In that section of the country water is more valuable than land.

1873 Last Sabbath of 1873. Let no one stay from church to-day. Great sermons will be preached.

Caleb Cushing.

Caleb Cushing has accepted the position of United States Minister to Spain, in place of General Sickles, resigned. Cushing is what Sickles is not—a man of ability and character, who will fitly represent a great Government.

1873 Miss Laura Alexander, the young lady from North Carolina who went on the stage a year ago, is playing at Wallack's theatre, New York, and the Tribune says she is not acting well.

1873 The old dialogue between A. Lincoln and A. Ward is apropos of our present condition: "Mr. Lincoln—We are a nation as governed too much; to which Mr. Lincoln replied, "The wisdom couched in your remark has often struck me most forcibly."

To Our Subscribers.

Yesterday our receipts increased largely over the preceding days. We are glad of it. We want all of our subscribers to participate in the distribution. Should no presents be received beyond the large ones, still our subscribers, so they often decline in their letters, will have their paper at the same old price and worth more than the money. But all will receive something, if it be only a token of regard without much pecuniary value, while some will get presents reaching thousands of dollars in value. Let the few days left be crowded with letters for cards.

Bon Fide.

We wish to call the attention of our subscribers to another fact connected with our distribution. No proprietor or editor of *The Constitution* is allowed to hold a card in the distribution. All the presents distributed will be to our subscribers.

No card shall be reserved, not one. The proprietors shall have no interest in the distribution. Cards belonging to subscribers alone will be represented. Our commissioners by our direction will rigidly enforce this regulation.

Presents, Presents.

With much gratification we announce to our subscribers that five hundred beautiful volumes of books, stories, poetry and literature, are now en route to Atlanta for our distribution, any one of which will be a handsome New Year's gift. These are an afterthought for the pleasure of our subscribers. We desire to make the distribution as liberal as possible.

We beg to caution the public not to confound our distribution with any other scheme. In our case there will positively be no postponement, and the public shall not be disappointed either by failure or postponement.

On the 31st our presents will be distributed.

The Air-line Railroad.

We announced some time back that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had purchased from the Southern Railway Security Company its interest in the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad. The sum paid, it is understood, is \$1,825,000. The purchase is made subject to the first mortgage, which amounts to about \$4,000,000, but the cost of the road has been upward of \$3,000,000. Many of the capitalists interested in the Security Company, it is known, are also concerned in the Pennsylvania Railroad, and it is presumed this transfer is made to more satisfactorily work the connection with the Richmond and Danville and Baltimore and Potomac and other lines under the control of the Pennsylvania Road.

The People Respond.

Never before in the history of *The Constitution* was there such a response from the people as now, upon the salaried grab. Every mail brings a letter of commendation, and almost half our business letters close with a commendatory allusion. We have often received letters endorsing our people, but now it is an avalanche pouring from the counting room, the work-shop, and the farm, showing the heart-throbbing of the great people. But few of these letters are intended for publication, but only for private encouragement and endorsement, and for this we appreciate them all the more.

We would add in this connection, that we have had a number of long-ly communications on the subject, which, though able, we are compelled to decline, as to admit one, we must admit all, and our columns would be flooded.

The Civil Rights Bill.

We give our readers the text of the Civil Rights bill upon which Mr. Stephens is to speak on the opening of Congress in January:

"That whoever being a corporation or natural person, or owner or in charge of any public inn, or of any place of public amusement or entertainment, for which a license from any public authority is required, or of any line of stage coaches, railroad or other means of public carriage of passengers or freight, or of any company or other school supported in whole or in part at the public expense or by endowment for the education or promotion of any citizen of the United States, because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000 for each offense, and the person or corporation so offending shall be liable to the citizen thereby injured in damages, to be recovered on an action of debt."

This attempt to shove Cuffee where he's not wanted and where he should not be is to go if he had the proper pride of manhood, will form the next political sensation.

Mr. Sumner and Mr. Butler and that class of demagogues who are so ardently striving to force social equality for the negro should have the privilege of the thing without stain, but surely they ought to be willing to accord the same thing to others. Let them indulge their tastes. And let us do the same thing.

Mr. Sumner made a speech to his colored brethren the other day, from his own stoop, in response to a sconeade. While he was

speaking some of his colored auditors stole his door mat and various little tricks out of his house. The thing was a practical commentary on his civil rights crusade.

Mr. Stephens has the floor.

We desire to present an instance of the manner in which the advocates of a convention, are wildly beating about for some support to their fast tottering cause. The Savannah News and Augusta Chronicle are working with equal fury on the subject, and copying each other's articles. The Savannah News in its frantic efforts made a statement about the position of the press that bore upon its very face such an utterly incorrect statement as to be most remarkable. Knowing the Chronicle would copy it, we waited a day or two, and sure enough the Chronicle editorially adopts it. The statement is, after the enumeration of certain papers opposed to a convention, that certain others are for it. In the list, first, quite a number of journals who have not spoken at all; and secondly, they have positively included in the list a number of journals that are strenuously opposing a convention. We will name some: The Augusta Constitutionalist, the Columbus Sun, the Griffin Star, the Madison Journal, and others.

The despair of the advocates of any cause can not be better proven than by such remarkable statements, made to bolster their sinking fortunes.

A Painful Scene.

The Washington correspondent of the Petersburg (Va.) News, describes telegraphically, what he pleased to call "a painful scene in the House of Representatives":

WASHINGTON, December 19.—One of the most striking and painful scenes occurred to day, in the House of Representatives.

Butler, Lawrence, of Ohio, and the negro Rainey, of South Carolina, had finished their speeches for the civil rights bill.

There was then a long pause, and no one from the South seemed ready or able to speak for her. Messrs. Stephens and Lamar both being too unwell, and the rest of the Southern members not having a word to say, Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, took the floor, though comparatively unprepared, by reason of his laborious duties on other questions, and made a able and exhaustive argument against the bill. But for that the case would have gone by.

This has evoked a very universal expression of opinion from the Georgia press, with which we very heartily concur. We agree with the view that the time has come to select men for Congress of commanding ability, who, upon all occasions, can represent her interests and defend her honor. We must send men of qualifications to take part in legislative contests.

Williams' Family Carriage.

Cincinnati Gazette Telegram.] One of the masters considered by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate in the case of Williams was a voucher for a family carriage of the Attorney General, from one of the most elegant establishments in Washington, and paid for from the contingent fund of the Department. The committee addressed an official note to the Treasury Department asking for the original of this voucher, which it sent to the committee, as required, and presented to it as follows:

"Washington, D. C., January 19, 1872.

The United States to N. J. Joyce, Deputy to one Landau for the Department of Justice, \$1,600. Received payment, A. J. Joyce." The committee is reported as being unable to agree upon confirmation, even if this were the only objection presented.

And yet in the face of such facts as the above which are being unearthed in numbers, the President sticks to his appointment of Mr. Williams for Chief Justice.

Grant seems to act upon the idea that he cannot consistently go back upon anything that he does. It might be said that Williams should be confirmed because he fitly represents Radical Rule. But we look to the honor of the country and the lustre of the Supreme bench of the nation, and the appointment of a corrupt, incapable like Williams will blurn the one and tarnish the other.

Let us hope that the Senate will have a better perception of the needs of the nation than Grant, and that it will reject the most impudent nomination.

Periodicals.

Scribner's, for January, is a magnificent magazine. It is *par excellence* a poetical number—John Hay, George McDonald, Richard Henry Stoddard, John G. Saxe, Julia C. R. Dorr, and H. H., each contributing in tuneful measure. And then there is a Californian story by Bret Harte; the concluding part of James Anthony Froude's "Annals of an English Abbey"; Glimpses of Texas, by Edward King; a short story by Galt Hamilton; a paper from the graceful pen of Charles Dudley Warner, and another written by Thomas Wentworth Higginson. We have not mentioned more than half of what the January number contains, but enough, doubtless, to sharpen the appetite of every lover of literature, who does not possess the number in question.

The January Galaxy is uncommonly strong, too. It opens with an article by Justin McCarthy, which contains a very clear explanation of the Parliamentary system of Great Britain. Mr. Albert Rhodes describes the Newspaper system of France. Carl Benét contributes a pleasant article entitled, "Physical Impediments to Social Success." There is also a critical paper by Richard Grant White, and a Christmas story, and some more stories, followed by one of Mr. Black's remarkable political articles. This time he dissects Mr. Seward, and the famous latory oration of Charles Francis Adams. The last named article is worth a whole year's subscription. The Galaxy is always excellent and desirable.

The January Atlantic starts off with a story by T. B. Aldrich, followed by Whittier's latest poem, "The Golden Wedding of Longwood." Oliver Wendell Holmes furnishes "An Old Year Song," and Bayard Taylor still another poem, entitled "The Two Homes." Of grave articles we have one on local taxation in the United States by David A. Wells, and one by the mourned scientist, Louis Agassiz. This number contains many other articles that deserve mention. Second-class contributions never creep in between the yellow covers of this ably-conducted magazine, which is now in its thirty-third volume.

The course of the market for the past five years for this month, has been as follows:

1869 gold was 1:35. The receipts at the ports were 319,589 bales, which was 16 2-10 per cent. of the total receipts at the ports for the year. The price opened at 26 cents, and there was a general advance until the 15th, when it touched 29 3-4, closing at 29 1-4, being an advance for the month of 3 1-4 cents. 1870 gold was 121. The receipts at the ports were 391,171 bales, which was 18 5-10 per cent. of the total receipts at the ports for the year. The price opened at 25 cents, and there was a general steady market, and but little change, dropping to 15 cents on the 6th, and then advancing to 15 3-4 on the 26th, and closing at 15 1-2, being an advance for the month of 1 1-2 cents. In 1872 gold was 109. The receipts at the ports were 426,083 bales, which was 16 8-10 per cent. of the total receipts at the ports for the year. The price opened at 20 cents, and there was a general advance during the month, closing at 22 1-2, being an advance for the month of 2 1-2 cents.

The price opened at 20 cents, and there was a general, though not steady advance during the whole month, closing at 22 1-2, being an advance for the month of 2 1-2 cents.

In 1873 gold was 113. The receipts at the ports were 519,589 bales, which was 14 4-10 per cent. of the total receipts at the ports for the year. The price opened at 20 1-2, and there was a general advance during the month, closing at 22 1-2, being an advance for the month of 2 1-2 cents.

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## CHRISTMAS CHIMES.

BY HARVEY M. KIMBALL.

"Glory be to God Most High!"  
Sang the angels in the sky.  
When the Lord came, it drew nigh.

"Peace on earth—good will to men;  
Love and joy, and wrongs shall cease;  
He is born—the Prince of Peace!"

Just for love of us He came,  
Took His sweetly tender Name—  
Jesus I stooped to our shame.

"I will save you!"—thus He said;  
"I am life; your life is dead."

Little children, closest meet  
To the loving Saviour's breast.  
Surely no man loves his best!

This is love!—to do His will;  
Speaking truth; forsaking ill;  
Doubting and forbearing sin;

Battling selfishness within  
(Where He only sees the sin);  
Till through him at last ye win;

Striving over ill wrought—  
Upon dead secret thoughts;  
Straightway going as ye ought;

Blessing all for His sake,  
As His blessing comes to me,  
Happier thus!—His world to make.

This is love; a service light;  
Done with all your little might;  
None shall fail to do it right;

Let your little hearts reply  
To the angels in the sky!  
"Love shall reign eternally!"

God is love forevermore;  
Love we Him, and Him adore  
In the Christ-Child born of you."

## TOM CARTER'S GARDEN.

## A STORY OF NEIGHBORS.

I don't think anybody in the village of Grofeld liked Grundy Archer. He was a sly fellow at the best, and sometimes he was downright quarrelsome. He had his good points too. He was sober and industrious, and he worked hard upon his own cottage garden, in which every evening, after he had left working for his master, he worked for himself. Grundy's next neighbor was a good-tempered man, as industrious as himself; and, as their gardens joined, there was a kind of rivalry kept up as to which—Tom Carter or Grundy Archer—should have the earliest peas, the biggest cabbages, and so forth.

On Monday last Greenville was visited by

a slight fall of snow, which continued all day, and until after night. It melted very fast, and two fine men were gapping their last on the unlucky row of peas.

The fowls were Tom Carter's. They had made a breach in their place of confinement, and, trying to make the best of their short liberty, had unfortunately strayed into Grundy's garden, after having done mischief enough in their owner's.

Archer was abashed of himself when the deed was done, and managed matters so that the dead fowls were buried in a field at the back of the two gardens, while he repaired the damages they had done in his own. And when they were found he pretended to know nothing about the matter. But Tom had his suspicions, nevertheless; and from that time the two neighbors and their wives were as cool as cucumbers towards each other.

A few months later, Archer's garden began to wear a neglected look. After the autumn crops were gathered in, it became more of a wilderness. Weeds overran the empty beds, and there was no attempt to eradicate them, nor turning up the ground to prepare it for spring. Winter came, and the gooseberry bushes, and currant bushes and apple trees were left standing. Spring was coming on, and the garden looked more desolate than ever.

Grundy Archer had fallen from the top of a wagon, while carrying corn at harvest-time, and had broken his leg and two or three ribs, and for months was lying in bed helpless.

He was pretty well cared for by his master, and the parish together; but his garden, and the pride of his life, nobody cared for that.

"I can't bear to see it so," said Tom Carter daily to his wife. "I'm doing as we would be done by. I'll take a spin at poor Grundy's garden myself."

"He doesn't deserve it though," said Mrs. Carter, who was thinking of her two dead sons.

"The Bible tells us to bear one another's burdens," said Tom.

"Grundy wouldn't have put out his little finger to bear one of ours," said Mrs. Carter.

"I'd do good only to them that do good to you, what thanks have ye?" answered Tom, quoting a text we should all do well to study more and more, and to follow as well as study.

"Believe you are right, Tom," returned Mr. Carter, "but there's our own garden wants as much work as you can give it."

"Look not every man on his own things, but every man on the things of others," rejoined Tom, who seems to have studied the Bible to some purpose.

Grundy Archer was sitting in an easy chair one evening, in no pleasant frame of mind; for he was getting better; and they say that when a man gets extra cross, it is one sign that he is mending.

The door opened and in came his neighbor, Carter.

"How d'ye do, mate," said Tom, kindly.

"The better for seeing you," Grundy would have said, perhaps, if he had spoken him, but he growled out a half civil reply instead.

"About your garden, neighbor," Tom began to say.

"What about it?" Grundy asked quickly.

"It's in a terrible mess."

"Could have told you that," said the sick man.

"I want to put it to right a bit, if you'd let me."

"Yes, I; why not? There them gooseberry trees now; they want cutting."

"I know they do," growled Archer.

"It's time to be putting in seeds."

"Of course it is," said Archer testily.

"And a good many of her things want mending," continued Tom Carter.

"You needn't tell me that," said the man with the fractured leg and ribs.

"My Lord!" asked Tom.

"What for?" said Grundy; "I can't pay for it if you do."

"I don't want you to; may I do it?"

"If you like," replied Archer.

A month later, and Grundy was in his garden, hobbling on with a stick, looking with a curious expression of countenance at Tom, who was raking over the onion bed. Everything was neat and tidy as ever. Trees and bushes had been trimmed, weeds buried, ground dug in, seeds sown and planted. Grundy looks over the fence into his neighbor's garden.

"Why, Tom, you are backward with your own work!"

"Rather, neighbor, but I'll soon fetch up, there, I think that puts the finishing stroke," he added, abounding the rake.

"But, Tom, stop a bit there—I have got something to say to you, I say. Tom, this is very kind of you. I could have thought of it, and, Tom, I say, Tom, I can't bear it," and Grundy Archer drew his brown, bony hand across his face, and took it away moist. "I can't bear it, Tom, to think how coked I've always been with you. There's yours of Tom."

"Never mind about them, Grundy."

"'Twas I that killed 'em, Tom."

"Never mind," answered Tom Carter, "they shouldn't have got into your garden."

"Did you know I did it?"

"Well, I gave a pretty close guess; but what you are?"

"You've beat me," sobbed Grundy Archer; "you've beat me out and out. God bless you for it, Tom," and he held out his hand to Carter, who shook it with a hearty grip of good will.

Tom Carter had found out one way of doing good.

"Be not overcome of evil."

## Sunday Reading.

The Church and Sabbath School libraries of the country contain 9,981,903 volumes.

One-half of mankind are not born with saddles on their backs, to be ridden by the other half.

The four synagogues in Boston are divided under the heads of Polish Jew, Jew, Hollandish Jew and German Jew.

Mrs. York, of Michigan, and Mrs. Hartson, of Iowa, have both been licensed to preach the Gospel in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Faith which works by fear only leads to a selfish, dishonest repentance, if to say, and to the soul at the gate of death.

An English real estate speculator offered a popular preacher \$10,000 a year, to settle in the neighborhood of his property, to send up its value.

Life is like a roll of costly material passing swiftly through our hands, and we must embroider our pattern as it goes. We cannot wait to pick up a false stitch, or pause too long before we set another.

All the twenty-six ministers who have been stationed over the Methodist Church at Newmarket, New Hampshire, from 1828 to the present time, a space of nearly forty-six years, are still living, and, so far as known, each enjoying good health.

Sweetness prevails in the church at Simeon, Massachusetts, the ladies of which lately gave a honey festival, the delicacy which furnished the same being supplied by a swarm of bees which, for some time has been lived in the church steeple.

A telegram from Rome to the London papers, dated December 10, says that it was stated on authority that the cardinal's appointed to the consistory on the 22d instant, would be Monsignor Clugi, Valencelli, Franchi and Orsini, the Prince Primate of Germany, the Archbishop of Salzburg, Father Terquin, (a Jesuit), Father Martinelli, the Archbishop of Paris, the Archbishop of Cambrai, and the Bishop of Valencia.

A religious movement not unlike the Cumbermincession was attempted fifty years ago.

In 1823, the Rev. Mr. Dashiel, of Maryland, a man of great learning and piety, succeeded from the Protestant Episcopal Church, and with a dozen other clergymen attempted the establishment of a church similar in form to the one he had founded, but which he was successful only so far as the co-operation of the associate founders went. When he and they died the new church died with them.

There seems no longer to be any doubt that the whole, or nearly the whole, of the Swiss Jura District has gone over *en masse* to the Old Catholic movement, expelled the Ultra-montane clergy, and thrown off its spiritual subjection to Rome. This is the statement of a well informed English correspondent, who says further, that the movement has spread to the consistory of the priests, a French father, Abbe Dericay, who has been laboring in conjunction with Hyacinthe, the man being a body of French clergy to take their place. In this mission he has succeeded to a considerable extent.

In Plymouth Church, Sunday morning, Edward Lee and Paris Cowan, very respectable colored men, are reading the Bible at Due West under the Rev. John N. Young. They will be among the pioneers in the Presbyterian ministry when the course of study is completed. Better a thousand times than be a preacher than a politician, says the Abbe Ville Medium.

## Miscellaneous.

We get from the London Morning Advertiser more definite particulars of the canal to be cut across the Isthmus of Corinth, a work once undertaken by Julius Caesar and by more than one ruler of Corinth. The canal, which is to take six years to complete, will be about the same number of miles in length, being the width of the isthmus. It is now at its lowest point, it has a depth of 37 feet, with a breadth of 39 feet at the bottom. Half way between the two extremes there is to be a dock of 35,000 square yards in extent, and of sufficient depth to receive the largest vessels. The concession is for 99 years, and the estimated cost of the undertaking is about £9,000.

Macaroni may be called the national fare of Italy. It contains from two to three times as much starching material as bread, and some physicians claim for it more nutritious power than any of the cereals used for food have. In San Francisco 41,000 boxes of macaroni are manufactured each year.

The wheat used is of a peculiar kind, hard and glutinous, of a bright yellow color, originally in China, and usually raised by farmers in the Clars and Livermore valleys. It is sold as two cents per pound. The seed used being Chilian, has to be continually renewed by transportation, for in California the wheat gradually changes its character, and becomes white wheat.

There are at least five distinct classes of nobles in Great Britain who possess or are curiously gifted with titles. There are peers of England, peers of Ireland, peers of Scotland, peers of the United Kingdom (created since the legate of the three crowns) and the sons of peers who bear titles of course. The peers of England and those of the United Kingdom sit in the House of Lords by right, and cannot be elected to the House of Commons.

The Irish and Scotch peers sit in the House of Lords when they are elected to the House of Commons.

The nobleship of the peers of the United Kingdom is hereditary, and the title of the first baron of the baronies of the three crowns is hereditary.

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## The Banishment of Kriss Kringle.

## An After-Christmas Story.

By JOHN D. STOCKTON.

The snow lay heavy on the roofs of the little town of Thule one dark night, when the constable, well wrapped in fur, passed along the street with his lantern. With vigilance he peered about in dark places, and holding the lantern above his head, tried to pierce the distant obscurity. The roofs of the houses particularly attracted him; he surveyed them with great care, and did not let a single chimney escape his notice. Watchman for forty years, he had never watched so carefully before.

There was reason for this unusual zeal. For some time there had been a tendency to hilarity and joy in the town of Thule, which had caused the selectmen and other authorities much anxiety and sorrow. Even Sunday, which, from time immemorial, had been a day of gloom, was now tinted with a sober cheerfulness, like the sunshine on the riveted walls of the church. The children, especially, were falling into a habit of merriment, and it was observed with alarm that they took more pleasure in their sports than in their studies. After a profound deliberation, they had discovered, or thought they had, that Christmas was the cause of this improper levity. The schoolmaster reported that the boy who was whipped consol'd himself in his tears by thinking of Christmas, thus destroying the moral effect of the rod; and the boy who woke up in the night, startled by dreadful dreams, tried to banish them by visions of that happy time. Christmas disturbed the quiet of the whole year, and now it was coming, and the wise men did not know how to meet its dangers. "We cannot abolish it," said the town clerk, "for it is in the almanac." "It is also in the Psalm book," said the deacon. "No matter where it is," said the schoolmaster sternly, "it can be regulated;" and that it should be regulated was firmly resolved.

This could only be done by first getting rid of one Kriss Kringle, who had for a long time paid his yearly visit to the town of Thule, and had been kind even to the schoolmaster when he was a boy, though this schoolmaster had forgotten. Had he visited the town in pride and respectability, asking the advice of the authorities, or had he applied for a license like a peddler, Kriss Kringle would not have been so obnoxious, and the truth is, he was a vagrant. In a sledge said to be drawn by deer he traveled over the country, entering the village secretly at night and departing secretly before day. His habits were disreputable, his character suspicious, his influence subversive of order, and, therefore, the authorities of the town of Thule determined to bring Kriss Kringle before them for trial, and the town constable was ordered to take him into custody. This was the reason why, contrary to all custom, that important officer was out so late at night, watching for the approach of this dangerous and incendiary enemy.

That he slept the watchman always denied; but as he leaned his back against the tree to think, his chin buried in his coat, his hands in his pockets and his lantern at his feet, he heard suddenly the sound as of a thousand silver bells, and on the snow above the patter of rapid hoofs, while something bright and swift flashed by in the air, and was gone before he could speak. "Kris Kringle," he cried, "I arrest you in the name of the law;" but there was no answer, save the echo. Only from the roof, the snow sliding down, as if disturbed by his shout, saluted him with a blow and covered him with shining flakes.

The report of this event convinced the selectmen that it was much easier for them to order the constable to arrest Kriss Kringle than it was for him to do it, and even their great wisdom was at fault. It was at last determined that the town crier should make proclamation that Kriss Kringle should appear before the authorities and show cause, if he could, why he should not be expelled from the town. It was also prudently resolved that if he should refuse to obey this summons, he should be tried with him the contempt he deserved, even to the extent of affecting to disbelief in his existence.

The day of the trial came, but no one thought that Kriss Kringle would come with it. An evening drew on, the selectmen, sitting in the town hall, speculated on the chance that, dismayed by their energy, he had abandoned that part of the country. But when the sun was nearly set, and the western sky all aglow, the beadle, looking out of the window, saw a descending path on the hillside, the figure of an old man. He was short and stout, and his long beard and hair were like the snow on which he trod. His blue eyes shone brightly, and his cheeks were ruddy like winter apples. He had neither pack nor reindeer, and yet the beadle knew him. He tumbled back in his chair. "He's coming," he gasped. "Who is coming, you old fool?" exclaimed the chief magistrate. "Kris Kringle," shouted the beadle. "I don't believe it," shouted all the selectmen in chorus, when the door opened and Kriss Kringle stood before them. The wise men stared at him in silence. This, then, was the famous personage of whom all their lives they had heard, but had never seen; this was the enemy of solemnity and regularity in the town of Thule. The beadle and the constable edged together in a corner, the chief magistrate pushed back his chair, and Kriss Kringle stood looking upon them all with a smile.

"You have summoned me," he said, "to answer charges which I do not know. I am here to be questioned. But I say to you frankly that I should not have come, and your constable might have searched for me a whole month of Christmases, had it not been for the proposition which that man in the corner has made." The beadle trembled. "I consider his plan for stopping up all the channels of outrage and infamy. New-fangled fines and laws enough without such barbaric methods of warfare. What have I done to deserve this treatment from the good old town of Thule?"

"You are a vagrant," said the chief magistrate, who was not used to this kind of language, "you have no license."

"He in whose name I came had no license," said Kriss Kringle, reverently.

"Blasphemy!" exclaimed the sexton, who, being connected with the church, was supposed to know what blasphemy might be.

Equivocation, Kriss Kringle, said the chief magistrate sternly, "will not serve you. You have for a long time been a disturber of the peace in the town of Thule. Your goings on at Christmas have caused these gentlemen, by common consent, the wisest of our townsmen, great anxiety. What is it but you that throws our entire juvenile population into excitement, making my little ones friend miserable? Who but you fills the imaginations of the children with idle dreams of dolls, sledges, trumpets, picture-books, drums, soldiers of tin, toys, and innumerable other trifles? You keep them awake at night watching for you. You make them pester us by day asking about you. You are in league with fairies, elves and devils in band-boxes."

You are an accomplice of Robinson Cruso, Tom Thumb, one Sinbad, and certain outlaws known as the Forty Thieves. You drive over our roofs at night, in violation of

an ordinance which forbids such excursions except to cats which cannot be prevented and finally, you set an example to burglars by descending chimneys, so that no house—no, not even the humblest cottage or the proudest palace—is safe from your visitations. These are your offenses, and because of them we propose to banish you henceforth; but being just judges, we grant you the privilege of defending yourself as you may, though we warn you now that nothing you can say will alter our fixed resolve."

"To all these charges, though not as you express them," replied Kriss Kringle, "I plead guilty."

"He pleads guilty," exclaimed the beadle, joyfully.

"It is only to defy us," said the clerk, with more penetration.

"Shall I arrest him?" asked the constable.

"Silence I!" said the chief magistrate; "let the prisoner speak."

"The prisoner, as you please to call me," said Kriss Kringle, "will speak, though not so much in his own defense as in that of others who are dear to him. The children whom you neglect are my care, and the pleasures you deny them all the dreary year it is my easy task to bestow in one brief season. I am sent forth by the Babe who lay in the manger at Bethlehem, to be their friend; gifts to the child-ward he loves. Once as the Babe did I know him. All that he is, is mine, and strange to me as the stars under which I sleep. And of what he requires of you, who are old and who say you are wise, I am ignorant. In the holy Christmas-time the children alone are mine. Are they the worse for the coming? Let the answer come from the fire-side I make the brighter, the cradles to which I bring glad dreams, the little eyes whose tears I dry, and the little lips I clothe with laughter and joy. The child paupers in the almshouse and the orphans in the long hospital wards are my witnesses. You say rightly that I visit alike the nobel and the pauper, and there is no place, however mean and desolate, into which I will not go, if but one of these little ones be there. If these be crimes, condemn me. I repeat, I am guilty of them all."

"But what does he say to the chimneys?" the beadle asked.

"If he confesses he is guilty," said the sexton. "Only this need," said the accused—and it was for a moment that I ask you to hear—only the need of your own children. Can you give them by banishing me? Think of what you would do, O wise men! Would you destroy Christmas?"

"We propose to do nothing of the kind," said the chief magistrate, sternly. "We intend to regulate Christmas on hygienic and rational principles. Plum cake and such indigestible food will hereafter be forbidden, and none but useful recreations allowed. You, Kriss Kringle, are to be replaced by a board of directors, who will avoid the ridiculous mystery you affect. The board will not permit the hanging up of stockings; and if I understand its character, it will not enter houses by the chimneys, but in a decent manner by the door. The board, in short, intends to divest Christmas of the senseless legends and foolish customs with which time has encrusted it, and hopes to make it as plain and practical a day as any in the year. Could you be induced to reform, change your habits, give up your sledges and deer and drive a respectable donkey cart, the board might even take you into its employment. You might be made useful as a porter. This is the last concession we can make."

"And if I refuse?" said Kriss Kringle.

"Then we banish you forever."

"Better no Christmas at all," said Kriss Kringle sadly, after he had looked in vain for any sign of regret in those wise eyes, such as you would make. I refuse your offer!"

"Then go!" cried the chief magistrate, springing up in anger—"go" and never return.

"Never," echoed the selectmen, and all—"never let us hear of you again!"

Kriss Kringle passed out of the hall and down the street where the children were playing, and crossed the aisle where the path over the hills. When he had reached the top, he paused and looked back upon the town of Thule. The last rays of light were fading from the walls and windows, and a few pale stars, as tremulous as tears, made beautiful the darkening east. He heard from far below the voices of the children, and stretched forth his arms above the town. With this gesture he turned and passed beyond the hills forever.

Special arrangements made for Board with Families from the South who wish to spend a week in the city.

This hotel is located in the most central part of the city. Several lines of street cars and stages continually passing the door, make it desirable for parties.

Proprietor for desirous of making this Hotel

at August, Georgia, or Atlanta, Georgia. occls

MANAGERS.

A. M. WALLACE, Atlanta, H. L. WILSON, Atlanta, J. D. WADDELL, Marietta

WM. SCHLEY, Savannah, ROBT. SCHLEY, Augusta, JAS. GARDNER, Augusta.

Parties desirous of selling real estate upon this plan will address JAMES GARDNER, President, of the Georgia Real Estate and Immigration Company at August, Georgia, or Atlanta, Georgia. occls

BOARDING.

MR. J. M. MORRIS, formerly of Columbia, So-

Ca., has taken charge of the building on the corner of Alabama and Pryor streets, opposite the Calash, and formerly known as the United States Hotel, where he is prepared to accommodate Regular, and Transient Boarders. Terms reasonable. dec11-11w

COLLATORS.

WM. SCHLEY, Savannah, ROBT. SCHLEY, Augusta, JAS. GARDNER, Augusta.

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The Change-of-the-Comics Committee.  
Washington Correspondent:  
Against General P. M.  
H. Young.

To the Editor of the Courier-Journal:  
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 19, 1873.

In a recent letter of mine, commenting upon the Washington City Board of Public Works, the following passage occurs:

It is a Radical President and Congress that have inaugurated, fostered and abetted this crowning villainy of municipal expenditure. These influences are, of course, omnipotent in Congress. The few Democrats, like Beck, Roosevelt, and others who attempted to curb this expenditure and set some bounds to the power of the ring were, even bounded by the Radical Committee, and side with the active and steady friends of the ring in Eldridge, and Wisconsin; Pierce, M. B. Young, of Georgia; Swann, of Maryland, and others.

This passage has been construed as charging that Gen. Young was "a member of the Washington City Ring"—in other words, an accusation of gross personal corruption. The text of the letter itself is a plain answer to such a misconception of its meaning. The letter makes no such charge either directly or by innuendo against the Congressmen above named, as any one will see, and was not intended to make it. It is due to Gen. Young, and to others named, and still more to myself, to clear up this misconception which has found its way in print.

The letter, however, does refer to the action of General Young upon the floor of the House of Representatives, and he informs me that I am mistaken in classifying him with the friends of the Board of Public Works. His public action is, of course, a legitimate subject for such comment as the facts may justify. I give him at once the benefit of his denial, and if, after further investigation of the matter, I find that I have been misinformed, I shall state the facts accordingly.

MRS. BUSH'S

**SPECIFIC CURE,**  
(Discovered by Mrs. L. E. Bush, Jux Tavern, Ga.)

For Scalds, Burns and Corns.

THIS great remedy, wherever introduced, has given universal satisfaction. In cases where it does not come up to representation, the money paid for it will be refunded. It never fails. App. W. H. BUSH.

Jug Tavern, Walton County, Ga.  
Colonel A. Louis Buge is my General Traveling Agent for the State of Georgia.

dec-13

Extra Top Victorias.

THIS style of carriage is becoming popular in the South, as it combines all the advantages of comfort with the latest styles of construction. The top panels are all sliding, and the draw-bars are easily drawn and drawn back, making a very graceful open carriage. It is used for one or two horses, and the price moderate. Every planter in Georgia should call at WOODRUFF & JOHNSON'S Repository, Atlanta, and buy one.

dec-13

ATLANTA NATIONAL BANK

WILL BE HELD AT THEIR  
BANKING HOUSE,  
ON

TUESDAY, January 6, 1874,  
At 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for  
the ensuing year, and transaction of other busi-  
ness proper for such meeting.

WILLIAM H. TULLER, Cashier.

WANTED.

A BEAUTIFUL & THOROUGHLY EDUCATED  
A YOUNG LAD, eighteen years old, desires to  
engage with a first-class Theatrical Troupe.

Address, Atlanta, Ga.

dec-13

CHAS. JOHNEFELD,

UNDERTAKER  
And Dealer in Metallic Burial Cases  
CASKETS AND COFFINS.

Of all sizes & descriptions.  
Also a special TAYLOR'S CORSE PRESERVER.  
Bedsheets for rent at any hour, both day & night.  
No. 1 D. G. Gove's Old House, corner Marietta  
and Forsyth streets.

aug-13

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

3,000 BAGS NO COFFEE,  
Direct Importation from Rio de Janeiro,

EX-GERMAN BIR "ANNA."

For sale to suit purusers, by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,  
Gresham, S. C.

dec-13

HERE THE COME.

No. 1 Bugle, Victoria, Abriole, Phatona,  
May Curtis and Farm Wagons. Every day  
brings something new to

WOODRUFF & JOHNSON'S,  
Atlanta, Georgia.

dec-13

PALMETTO HOUSE,

Spartanburg, S. C.

Located near center of the city, renovated and new

in every respect.

Proprietor

W. H. TULLER.

dec-13

SKINS MACHINE CO.

Makers of HORIZONTAL  
HORIZONTAL  
Engines and Boilers.

in quantities and  
parts.

Can be run  
any other engine.

Size from 20 to

2000 H.P.

Power, in use.

30 CORTLAND  
NEW YORK  
Superior Steam  
Engines and Boilers  
of all sizes & descriptions.  
Economical  
not liable to  
explosion.  
Engines  
peculiarly  
designed  
requiring less  
power, in use.

WALLACE & FOYER,  
HAVE A MAGNIFICENT RIVER LOT.

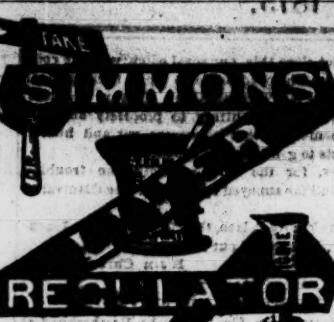
The best Unimproved Building Lot

in the center of the city for Sale.

Near the Passenger Depot,

Griffin, Georgia.

June-13



**JORDAN & HOWARD**  
TOBACCO,  
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 12 REPUBLIC BLOCK, Opposite Kimball House Entrance.  
ATLANTA, - - - GEORGIA.

Are now receiving the best stock of TOBACCO and CIGARS ever offered this market. Purchasers will find it to their interest to call on them.

JAMES L. WATKINS,  
26 Whitehall Street, McNaught & Co's Block.  
MANUFACTURER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FURNITURE AND MATTRESSSES  
etc all competition Call

etc in Atlanta.

</div

## THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

## THE DISTRIBUTION.

ATLANTA

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1873.

## SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS

W. MCNAUGHT &amp; CO.

See Daily and Weekly Contributors for specimen of our "news."

Machinery &amp; Fox have kept it up since 1865.

To supply the trade with pure drugs, patent medicines, &amp;c. Of a consequence, when the people need a good article call on July 1st.

REDWELL &amp; FOX.

## PANIC PANIC!

In order to run off part of his stock of China, Queenware, and Cut Glass (direct importation) guaranteed of the best were England, France and Germany. I have reduced prices on some from 10 to 50 per cent.

Now is the time to buy your holiday presents, such as Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, and other Table and Toilet Ware. This is no humbug. Come and see.

CORNELY SLEUTZER,

Corner Broad and Walton.

No Stock on hand.

CARPENTER, BLACK &amp; CO.

Atlanta Branch Great Southern Oil and Paint Works, 6 &amp; 8 Pryor street. Pure Leads, Lead, Linseed, and Burning Oil, Colors, Varnishes, Window Glass, Lampas, etc. at Wholesale. Artists' materials, Crayons, Pencils, Canvases, Stretchers, Waters and Oil Colors, etc. a specialty.

\*\*\*

REMOVED—Lochey has moved his office for the receiving and delivery of work to East Hunter street, opposite the Christian Church. He can now fill orders with better dispatch than before. When you want to go to Lochey's.

Oct 27th

OTTERSON AND FINE.—L. Cook has a full supply of Fish and Oysters and will keep them through the School on Whitehall street.

\*\*\*

THE Seven Wonders of Atlanta.

1. The free mail delivery.

2. The Mineral Spring.

3. Uniformed Police.

4. The Magnificent Fire Department.

5. The New Iron Bridge.

6. The beauty of the ladies.

7. The greatest of all—Ladies' Underwear can be sold so cheap at No. 45 Marietta street, opposite the Post Office.

Oct 26th—deadif

\*\*\*

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!

—

B. W. BRISCOE'S JEWELRY STORE,

(Sharp's old stand.)

No. 34 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA.

—

We offer to our customers this season a larger and greater variety of elegant goods than ever before, and will open and expose for sale on Monday the 22nd instant, our whole stock, the greater portion purchased and received in the past ten days.

Our Jewelry Parlor, in the rear of the main store, which is the only one of its kind in the South, is completely packed with an endless variety of beautiful silver presents and fancy goods—some as low as two dollars and up to solid silver sets at six hundred dollars.

Our diamond, watch and jewelry stock has excited the admiration of hundreds of citizens, who have flocked to our store in the past ten days.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to visit our store before buying elsewhere, and be convinced that we offer the largest, stock, greatest variety, most stylish and elegant goods, and lower prices than any Jewelry Store in the South.

Oct 27th

\*\*\*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Read our numerous advertisements.

Dr J. P. L'GARAN has removed his residence to the corner of Washington and Fair streets.

Oct 25th

\*\*\*

NEW CARRIAGE SHOP.

JOHN M. SMITH,

Formerly of the firm of McBride &amp; Smith, has opened a new Carriage Shop

AT 48 BROAD STREET,

Just above Alabama street. Special attention given to Repairing.

Dec 23

SECURE a card in the Distribution.

McCLURE &amp; HASSY have put up a very handsome sign for the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

On and after to-night, the Selma Express train will leave every night, Sundays included, at 6 o'clock P. M.

Laz every one who wants a nice child's turban go to L. H. Clark. He has the lot just received.

CLARKE has the prettiest assortment of children's hats and turbans ever offered in this city.

THOMPSON's bear and venetian staves, parades, and oysters are all the rage. Drop in and try them.

A FEW more sets of those cheap furs at Clarke's must be closed out the coming week. Don't fall to get a set.

On and after to-day the night passenger train on the State Road will leave Chattanooga at 4:40 P. M. and arrive in Atlanta at 12:30 A. M.

\*\*\*

AN EGG NOOD.—Mr. R. J. Loyall has the thanks of THE CONSTITUTION office for a capital egg-nogg. He knows how to make it.

The Christmas dinner at the National, was a Chris-mas dinner, par excellence. Owens, as a feed, is used plussed.

ATLANTA LODGE NO. 1, I. O. O. of G. T., give an entertainment Wednesday evening, December 3d, at their hall on corner of Marietta and Broad streets, to which all good temples are cordially invited.

THE LAGRANGE LIGHT GUARDS.—This splendid Company re-organized home on yesterday—that is, nearly all. A few found certain attractions here which kept them back. The Guards, by their soldierly bearing and manly deportment while here, made a fine impression, and won for themselves a host of friends.

\*\*\*

REMOVAL.—Messrs. McBride &amp; Co. will move into Gen. Austin's new building, on the first of January. Until that time, they offer their elegant stock of China, Tea, Dinner, and Toilet Sets, at low figures. Go and get your New Year presents.

We invite attention to the advertisement of the Atlanta Music House, Messrs. Guilford, Wood &amp; Co., proprietors. They sell pianos and organs at wholesale, take old pianos in exchange for new, rent pianos and organs, and sell them payable in installments. Give them a trial.

\*\*\*

STENKEL'S BROTHERS will commence their special sale, to-morrow morning, of their entire stock of merchandise—household and domestic—including their entire stock of boots and shoes, amounting, in all, to \$25,000. The reduction from present values will be such as to insure the sale of the entire stock within thirty days.

\*\*\*

THE "CENTENNIAL"—The friends of the Library are gratified at the generous interest manifested by our people generally in their success.

Many liberal donations have been made for the approaching entertainment. H. D. Law &amp; Co. presented a beautiful set of china valued at \$40. In addition, this firm give the use of china for the entertainment without charge.

Many valuable books have been presented within a few days. Let a friend of the Young Men's Library send some gifts on Monday.

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